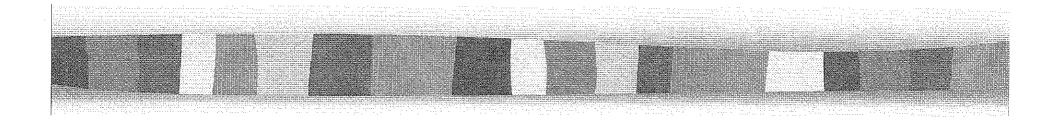
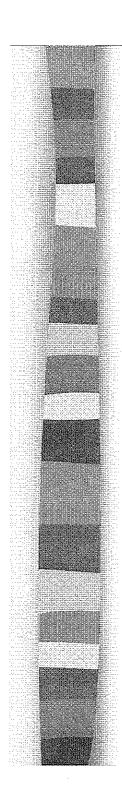
State Ethics Law for Board & Commission Members



LEOFF 2 Board October 17, 2003 Suzanne Shaw, AAG

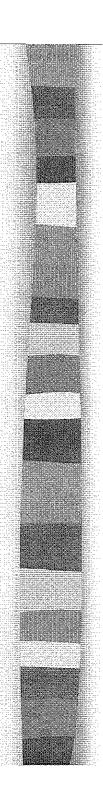
Purpose

- Spot issues and prevent problems
- General information, not legal advice



Why You Need to Know About the Law

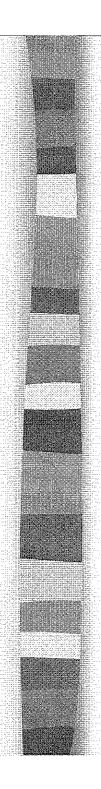
- You are responsible for compliance
- Public officers & employees are held to a high standard
- High ethical standards help build trust in government



Scope

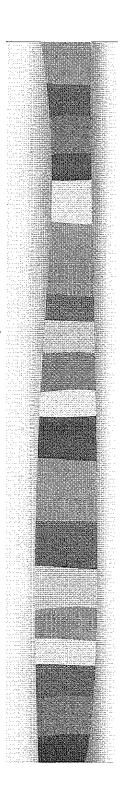
Applies to

- All state officers and employees
- Sometimes to former state officers and employees
- Bans payments to a state officer or employee if it violates the ethical requirements on gifts or outside compensation



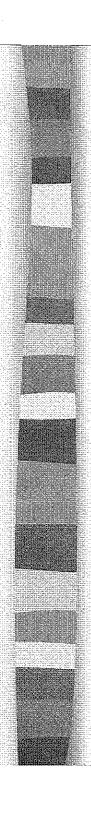
State Officers

- Hold a position of public trust in or under an executive, legislative, or judicial office of the state
- Members of the LEOFF 2 Board are state officers



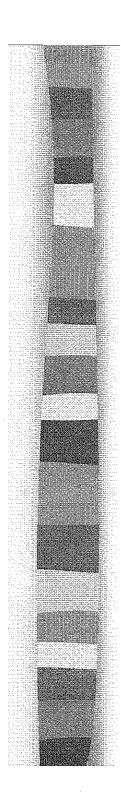
Attorney General Role

- Advise boards & agencies, not individuals
- Can only provide general information to individuals
- Individuals may benefit from AAG advice to agency
- Individuals must seek specific legal advice from a private attorney



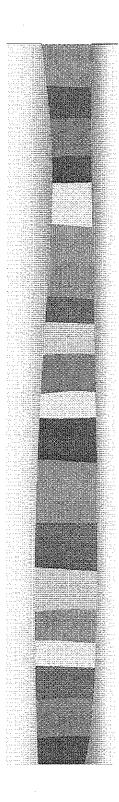
Basic Ethical Standard

 May not use one's public position for private benefit or gain



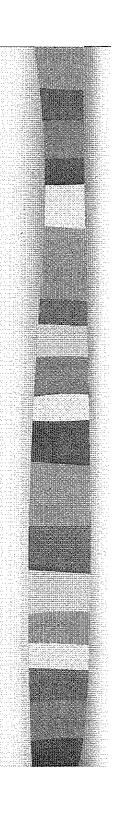
Basic Principles of Public Service

- Maintain public trust & confidence in government
- Serve the best interest of all citizens by exercising fair, independent, and impartial judgment
- Place the public's interest before any private interest or outside obligation
- And . . .



Basic Principles, Continued:

- Conserve public resources & funds against misuse and abuse
- Practice open and accountable government



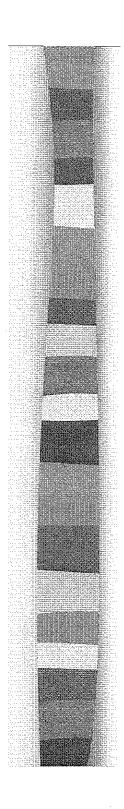
Summary

Four general prohibitions:

- No activities or interests, financial or otherwise, that are in conflict with official duties
- Can't use official position to secure special privileges for self or any other person
- Can't receive any compensation or gift from a source, except the state, for performing or deferring the performance of an official duty
- May not receive a gift or favor if it could be reasonably expected to influence or reward vote, judgment, action, or inaction

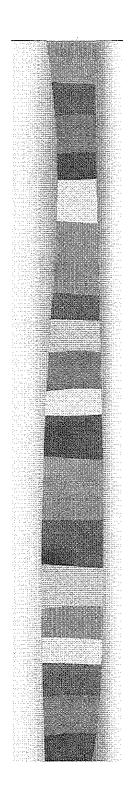
The Core Prohibition

 State officers may not engage in any activity or have any interest, financial or otherwise, that is in conflict with official duties



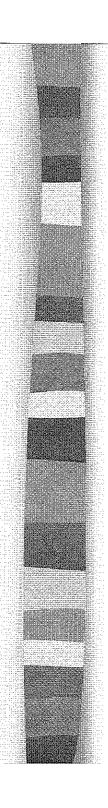
Prohibitions Apply to Specific Activities

- Receipt of gifts
- Disclosure of confidential information
- Use of state resources for private gain or benefit
- Outside financial interests, including compensation from outside activities
 - Except state officers serving without compensation from the state or who only receive reimbursement of expenses



More on Specific Activities

- Honoraria
- Use of state resources for political campaigns
- Post-state employment
- Assisting persons in transactions involving the state
- Financial interest in transactions involving the state

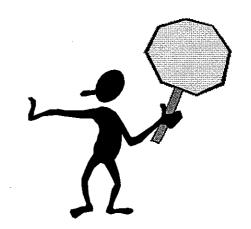


Gifts

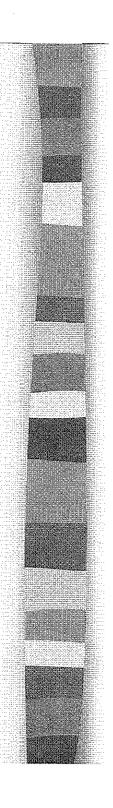
General rules

- Cannot accept a gift, if it could reasonably be expected to influence the performance or nonperformance of an officer's official duties
- Cannot accept a gift from any one source with a value in excess of \$50 a year
- Does not include items related to outside business that are customary and not related to official duties

Gifts - Caution!



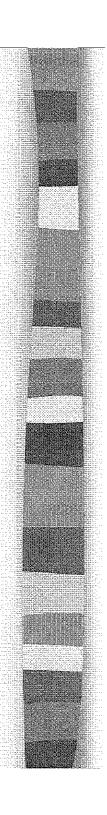
- Different and more restrictive standards apply if you are involved in
 - Regulation or acquiring goods and services
- Referred to as "section 4" restrictions
- Section 4 applies to gifts from those WHRC regulates



Gifts - Section 4

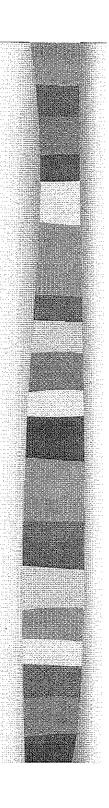
Under section 4 officers may only accept

- Advertising and promotional items
- Plaques and awards of appreciation
- Items received for purpose of evaluation, if no beneficial interest
- Publications related to official duties
- Food and beverages at hosted receptions
- Admission to a charitable event
- And . . .



Gifts - More on Section 4

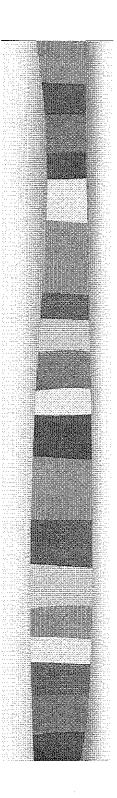
- Items from family & friends, if clear purpose was not to influence
- Customary items related to outside business
- Items exchanged at social events by coworkers
- Items permitted by law
- Items returned or donated to charity within 30 days
- Lawful campaign contributions
- Discounts available to individual as a member of a broad based group



Gifts - Yet More on Section 4

Under section 4 officers may <u>not</u> accept

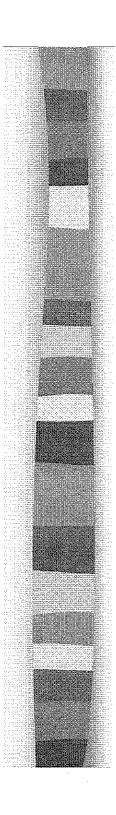
- Flowers
- Gifts from dignitaries
- Food and beverages
 - Even on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of meals when related to official duties
- Expenses (travel, room & meals) for speech or seminar, even if reasonable
- Other gifts, even those valued at less than \$50



Confidential Information

A state officer may not

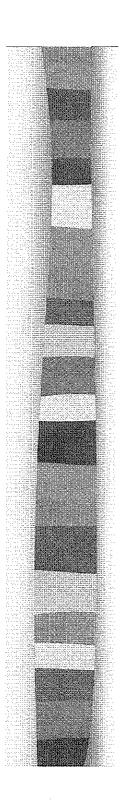
- Disclose confidential information to an unauthorized person
- Disclose or use confidential information for personal benefit or to benefit another
 - Confidential information is specific information, rather than generalized knowledge, that is not available to the general public on request
 - Or, information made confidential by law



More on Confidential Information

A state officer may not

- Accept employment or engage in business if it might induce or require the disclosure of confidential information
- Intentionally conceal a record that must be released under public disclosure law
 - Does not apply if record was withheld in good faith under public disclosure law



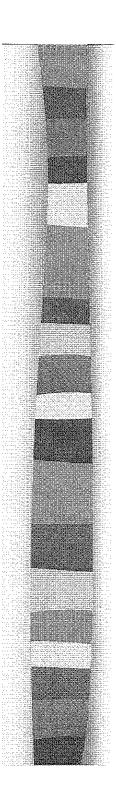
Use of State Resources

General rule

- May not use state resources
 - The office, money, property, or personnel
- For personal benefit or to benefit another person

Exception

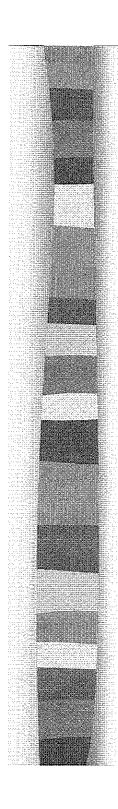
 Restriction does not apply to using state resources to benefit others as part of the officer's official duties



More on Use of State Resources

"De minimis" exception

- Executive ethics board rules allow occasional but limited use of state resources when there is no cost to the state or if the cost is insignificant or negligible
 - Doesn't include consumables
 - Agency policy required for internet use
 - Other policies strongly encouraged



Compensation for Outside Activities

General rule

 A state officer may not receive anything of economic value under any contract or grant outside his or her official duties

Exception

 Prohibition does not generally apply to state officers serving without compensation from the state, or who only receive reimbursement of expenses

More on Compensation for Outside Activities

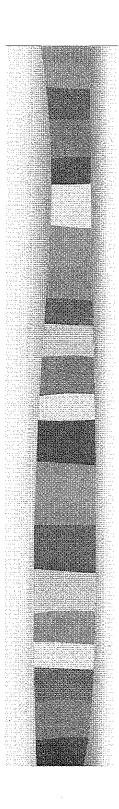
- However, outside employment or compensation could still raise ethical issues under other provisions of the ethics law
 - e.g., the general prohibitions on conflicts of interest
 - No interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect
 - No business or transaction or professional activity, or obligation of any nature
 - In conflict with the proper discharge of official duties



Honoraria

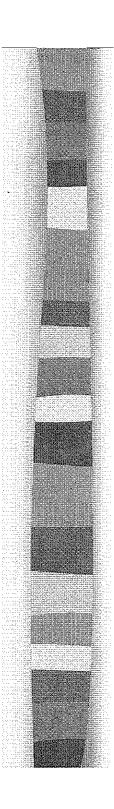
 An honorarium is money or anything of economic value offered for a speech, appearance, or article in connection with a state officer or employee's official duties

General rule - must be specifically authorized by officer's agency



More on Honoraria

- Agency may <u>not</u> permit an an honorarium if the person offering it is
 - Seeking a contract with the agency and the officer is in a position to participate
 - Is regulated by the agency and the officer is in a position to participate
 - May seek or oppose legislation, adoption of rules, or changes in policy by the agency and the officer is in a position to participate



Use of State Resources in Political Campaigns

General rule

- State officer may not use state resources for political campaigns, including support of or opposition to a ballot measure
- "Knowing acquiescence" is also a violation